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Louisbourg from its Foundation to its Fall, 1713-1758. By J. S. McLENNAN. (London: Macmillan and Company. 1918. Pp. xi, 454.)

THIS weighty volume was printed in the spring of 1914, but the Great War held up publication until late in 1918. It will not interest a lazy reader. It is the kind of book that will be most acceptable to the historical scholar, to whom it will be not only an interpretation but also a source-book for the forty-five years of history of the seat of French power on the North Atlantic coast of America. The author states that his "work is intended to present in detail the economic and administrative history of the colony, as well as to bring that history into harmony with the wider outlook on the events of the time". He has studied an immense mass of documents in French and English documentary repositories, as well as those at Ottawa, Boston, and other places in America. He has verified the documents, or citations from them, which other authors have used, and when he himself cites the works of modern authors he does so by endorsement and because he believes their books, being so far trustworthy, are more accessible than the original sources. His own volume is replete, however, with the texts of most important documents and contains as well reproductions of numerous old views and prints. Specially important are maps and plans never before reproduced, such as large maps relating to the sieges of 1745 and 1758, taken from originals in the Section Hydrographique, Marine, at Paris, and a pleasing colored folded view of Louisbourg in 1731, from the original manuscript in the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale. Some of the chapters of the book have documentary appendixes, but particularly pages 315-439 consist of fourteen appendixes of documents, rosters, ships' lists, population tables, trade and economic data, and numismata. An index fills pages 441-454, but is unsatisfactory. Unfortunately there is no table of contents.

McLennan says with respect to his work: "Some of the views presented differ from those usually taken of this period and the events herein dealt with." The relative success of the French fisheries, as compared with those of New England; the lack of efficiency and armament in British outposts, and the slackness of some of their officers; the origins of the expedition of 1745 and the importance of Pepperrell in securing its adoption by the legislature of Massachusetts, are instances in which the views presented "differ" from those he held when he began his study of the original documents.

The first chapter recounts the manner in which Cape Breton Island was first settled; an appendix to it is a good anonymous French memoir of 1706, on the advantages of commerce and the fishery. The second chapter tells about the conflicting ideas regnant as to preferential settlements, the proposed removal of Acadians to Cape Breton, and the

decline of Louisbourg under maladministration in 1715. The third chapter shows the direction of affairs in 1716 by the Navy Board, in the Regency that followed the death of Louis XIV. The object of this administration "was to establish at Isle Royale a flourishing settlement based on its principal industry, the fisheries, and the development of the other resources of the Island, and an *entrepôt* at which the commerce based on these industries might be carried on with France, the West Indies, and Canada". In 1717-1718 conditions were desperate and food was almost gone. Drink was "the chief drawback to the prosperity of Louisbourg". Efforts to curb the evil made little impression. In 1719 Louisbourg was chosen as the capital. Chapter IV. is devoted to the disputes between the English and French over the Canceau (Canso) fisheries, and an Indian attack there in August, 1720. Chapter V. deals with the economic status, illicit trade (1720-1728), smallpox epidemic, and famine (1723-1733 and 1737). In 1738, the codfishing industry had a value of three million livres. Chapter VI. describes in detail the finished fortification of Louisbourg, the conditions of population, and the variability of the climate. Between 1739 and 1743 food had again become scarce and the fisheries were a failure (chap. VII.). The outbreak of war in 1744 and the operations against Canso and Louisbourg, together with the state of the military resources of the latter, Pepperrell's influence and Shirley's activity in setting up the expedition of 1745, and a detailed account of the siege and capture of the town, are given in chapters VIII.-X. Notice should be taken of the documents relating to the capture of the *Vigilant*, etc., in the appendix to chapter X., as well as naval documents attached to chapter XI. The fisheries and commerce during Drucour's administration are recited in chapter XII.; the second English siege and capture in 1758, and Boscawen's relation thereto, with naval documents in appendixes, make up chapters XIII. and XIV. The demolition of the fortress and defenses was proposed by Pitt, February 9, 1760. The last chapter (XV.) is an analysis of the causes of the failure of French colonial administration and of the importance of sea-power in colonization.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

The Great Awakening in the Middle Colonies. By CHARLES HARTSHORN MAXSON, Assistant Professor of Political Science in the University of Pennsylvania. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1920. Pp. vii, 158. \$1.25.)

To the work done long ago for New England by Tracy's *Great Awakening* Professor Charles Hartshorn Maxson adds a study of the awakening of religious passion in the Middle Colonies, using not only the materials found in books and pamphlets, but also newspapers and manuscript sermons and records. The situation with which he deals